



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(1) Olney's dispatch, (2) Lord Salisbury's reply, (3) Cleveland's message, and (4) two quotations from British newspapers.

Some of the editor's selections seem to the present reviewer not to be happy ones. Garrison's administration is not, in his opinion, well represented by the quotation from Grady's speech on the new south and Robert Louis Stevenson's description of the Samoan typhoon. Unless additional material could be given space, it seems that more pertinent matter than the latter document, might be found. The portion of a document used is sometimes opened to criticism also. The extract from Jefferson's bank opinion omits his interpretation of the "necessary and proper" clause, and the one from Madison's war message does not contain his summary of the grievances of the United States.

The volume is as much a book of "side-lights" as of fundamental documents. Even so its contents will be more attractive to the student for collateral reading than charters and statutes, and will do more to whet his appetite. It will bring to the teacher some excellent matter for use in connection with any text-book.

HOMER C. HACKETT

Making of Illinois. A history of the state from the earliest records to the present time. By Irwin F. Mather, A.M., formerly superintendent of schools, Centralia, Illinois. (Chicago: A. Flanagan company, 1916. 278 p. \$.50)

To those conversant with western history, *Making of Illinois* may offer little that is new. To younger students, however, and persons in quest of easily accessible information, and we judge that for such the work was compiled, it offers a pleasing and interesting study of the "discovery, exploration, settlement and developments" of Illinois. The territory has been successively in Indian, French, British, and American possession. As it is to the union today, so Illinois was to the Indians of two centuries ago — a fruitful land for the nations. To the French its possession was a necessity for trade and intercourse with New Orleans. Great Britain made Illinois its goal for western trade and settlements; while to the colonies it represented the western limits of their new endeavors. A history of the state from the earliest records to the present time, therefore, could not fail to be interesting as well as instructive.

The book is divided into five parts, the introductory chapters including a very general account of Indians; the French and British occupation; the territorial period; state period; and the civil war period. These divisions, however, may prove misleading. In the civil war period, for example, but one short chapter is given over to the part the state played in the war, whereas the remainder deals with Chicago, the state institu-

tions and education. Perhaps the most surpassingly unusual statement is made (page 106, line 3) when Hamilton is credited with giving a great feast in honor of George Rogers Clark "at which ovens were roasted whole."

The author has compiled the book chiefly from printed sources which he lists in the table of contents. The bibliography for the Indian history, moreover, does not represent the highest authorities on that subject. "Making of Illinois" was first printed in 1900 and revised editions have appeared in 1911, 1913, and the present year. For its use as a text book, perhaps in the seventh and eighth grades, an appendix has been prepared by S. R. Winchell not only for the purpose of bringing the contents down to date, but of presenting a résumé of the entire book.

LUCILLE M. ALLEN